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of its provisions (Sec. 9) is that "all persons who shall * * * after the passage of this Act continue membership in a society already formed having for its object in whole or part * * * the promulgation of any political opinion or policy, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both." For these provisions no analogue was found in any law of Congress or of any State; but most of the sections, and much of the residue of this section, are shown to be substantial re-enactments of what had long been features of American legislation.

Mr. Magoon's opinions show extensive reading and good logical power. They are clear, also, and well expressed. As a contribution to the study of international law, they possess the peculiar value belonging to a series of practical illustrations, showing both conduct and justification always claimed to be based on principles rather than policy. Naturally he inclines to reject claims against the United States, rather than to uphold them; but he is careful to state at the outset of the book that his decisions do not profess to be of a judicial character.

S. E. B.

Morphinism and Narcomanias from other Drugs, their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico Legal Relations. By T. D. Crothers, M.D., Superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Ct.; Editor of the Journal of Inebriety; Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in New York School of Clinical Medicine, Etc. W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia and London. 1902. Pages 350.

The subject matter, although arranged along technical medical lines, is so handled and the illustrative cases are so typical as to make the perusal easy, interesting, and profitable to the lawyer as well as to the physician. Throughout, one is impressed by the value and necessity of the warning, now so persistently given to most medical students, of the danger arising from the continued administration of analgesics and narcotics.

The use of Morphine or Opium from prehistoric time renders our knowledge of its actions and results more extensive than of the newer narcotics and naturally the discussion of this drug comprises about two-thirds of the text and is quite exhaustive. The dangers from its use are, to some extent, appreciated by the laity but the fact that cocaine, chloral, acetanilid and many other hypnotics and headache powders, and even tea and coffee when used excessively or by nervously constituted individuals will produce a habit and often a mania, is recognized by few and feared by still fewer. Whatever detail may be lacking in the discussion of the symptoms, habits and manias produced by these newer drugs is due to the limited knowledge on the subject; a misfortune which should be dispelled in a few years by scientific observation. As the author states in his preface, "The special object of this work is to group the general facts and outline some of the causes and symptoms common to most cases, to suggest general methods of treatment and prevention, and in this way to bring the subject out of its present empirical stage to a more scientific level and to encourage further and more exhaustive studies."

The author's long experience in dealing with narcomaniacs renders his observations on, and discussion of, their lack of veracity of importance to every member of the legal profession.

G. H. E.

The Employer's Liability Acts and the Assumption of Risks. By Frank F. Dresser, A.B., A.M., of the Massachusetts Bar. Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minn. Sheep. 881 pages.

While the increasing disturbances between employer and employees are more broadly those between labor and capital a well considered treatise on any phase of master and servant is certain at this time to receive consideration. This, Mr. Dresser's book deserves for its timeliness and the logical and able presentation of the subject. The book is necessarily limited to a consideration of the effects growing out of the application of the Employer's Liability Acts to the common law principles governing the relations of master and servant with reference to injuries.

These results arise from over 15 years' experience with the Act and while in force in only five jurisdictions and in the federal courts, the principles have become fixed in those jurisdictions and substantial justice done to the parties. Exception however is made with regard to the more recent doctrines of the assumption of risk (in which perhaps the courts have gone too far in passing upon the facts) and which the legislatures will doubtless be called upon to modify in the interests of the servant. Two chapters are devoted to this speculative subject.

F. W. T.

A Laboratory for the Study of the Criminal, Pauper and Defective Classes. By Arthur MacDonald. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902.

The desirability both of accurate statistics and expert investigation of the criminal and defective classes is becoming steadily more apparent. Attention has heretofore been almost exclusively directed toward the criminal himself and little investigation has been given to the causes which made him one. The failure of such methods to even in any degree decrease crime has been signal. While the United States is said to expend annually fifty-nine millions in its enforcement of criminal law, yet it has the highest murder rate of any civilized country in the world and the number of habitual criminals is increasing. It is now proposed that the government establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes and a bill has already been introduced in Congress for that purpose. In a hearing on that bill before the judiciary committee last April, Mr. Arthur MacDonald, a specialist in the Bureau of Education, brought forward some very interesting and curious information in illustration of what such a laboratory might be expected to establish. This material with a remarkably complete bibliography upon the abnormal classes is now published in pamphlet form and well deserves a careful perusal by all interested in this subject. The plan proposed is sensible and cannot but be productive of valuable results.

G. H. B.